Whiklit, Ter Year

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tiblication with to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

The Common Enemy.

The address put forth by the Democratic Executive Committee of the Second Virginia Congress district is full of serious and solid truth in regard to the great issue of the November election:

"The Republican party has come to realize that it is discredited with the people. The free and unframmelled voice of the nation is against it. The manhood of the country is throwing off its yoke, and in its desperation it has invented the Force bill in order to perpetuate its

"This bill, stripped of its verblage, proposes to surround the polls with Republican agents, armed with the power of the Federal Government, to con luct, con

The party that is backed by the monopolized wealth of the country, that bought voters of one of the States in 'blocks of five,' that sells Cabinet positions to the men who raise the largest corruption tund, and that stole the Presidency from the American people and stole the Presidency from the American people and BARURI J. TILDEN, demands that it shall control the

"The Democratic party is on the other side of this fusue, and declares that no interference with the freecom of elections shall be tolerated.

"We have stated that this beste is the most momen tons before the people. It is so, because if this bill is passed, the Republican party will be perpetuated in power. It is doubtful wanter the youngest child will live to see any other party in control of the Govern-ment. Its oppressive policy will be triumphant, and the people will be unable to obtain relief, because their voice at the polls will be silenced.

"To us in the South this is a question of special grav-

ity. If the Republican party, by means of the "Force bill," userps control here, our history will be the history of South Carouna, Mississippi, and Louisiana during the darkest days of reconstruction. As victous as are The doctrines of the Republican party everywhere, the Republican party of the South is so constituted as to make its dominion a menace to our dearest rights and

"On this question there can be no division. The Bouth, in self-defence, must stand solidly against it."

This is an excellent and a calm summary of the evils to be expected from Republican success this year. That success would be a heavy blow at the South, and the fear of the blow is enough to keep the South solld. But New York and every great Northern community are deeply interested in preventing the passage of the Force bill. Their commercial relations with the South will suffer grave disturbances, but that is not all nor the worst. Once let the bayonet be used as a counting machine at elections. and it will count out Democrats in the North as much as in the South.

The Democrats of the North and the South must unite to make harmless this menace to their prosperity and freedom.

What Keeps Canada Away from Us?

Since the McKINLLY act went into operation, the great mass of Canadian producers, as well as all the other sections of the Canadian community whose well-being depends on the prosperity of the productive element, have felt more keenly than they ever felt before the disastrous effect of the commercial isolation incident to political separation from the great republic at their doors. The flood of Canadian emigration to the United States is acquiring a volume such as it never previously had, and even in Toronto, which is supposed to be favored at the cost of the rest of the Dominion. hundreds of vacant warehouses, shops, and private dwellings bear witness to the prostration of trade. Events have verified the prediction made by Mr. Goldwin Smith fourteen years ago. "Cut off," he said, "any belt of territory commercially from the continent to which it belongs, and industry will be stunted, the inflow of capital will be checked, and impoverishment will a change of system."

The first step has been taken. The Canadians are alive to the calamitous results of separation from the United States. Why, then, do they hesitate to take the second step? Why is it that we do not hear an outspoken and determined demand for admission to the Union on the part of a majority of the citizens of the Dominion? What are the forces which hold back the Canadians from a move whose advantages are so unmistakable? It is again to Mr. Goldwin Smith that we must recur for an explanation of this curious phenomenon. He has enumerated a number of agencies which contribute to the maintenance of the present unprofitable connection of Canada with Great Britain. Conspicuous among these anti-American forces is the so-called United Empire Loyalism, which has its chief seat in Ontario. It is well known that the reaction against the American Revolution took the form of a migration of the Tories or royalists to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and particularly to Upper Canada or Ontario, where they became the progenitors of the Canadian Tory party. United Empire Loyalism is still strong in some districts of the Dominion, but according to Mr. Goldwin Smith the party is now in the position of the Jacobites after the extinction of the house of STUART. England having formally recognized the American Revolution, and having taken part in the celebration of its centenary, anti-revolutionary sentiment has ceased to have any meaning, and its disappearance cannot be far distant.

Another agency hostile to the incorporation of Canada with the United States is the influence of English immigrants, especially in the upper ranks of the professions, in the high places of commerce, and in the These men exercise a certain social ascendancy; they pride themselves upon their birth in the imperial country. and upon the superior traditions which they suppose this to imply: consequently they personally cherish the political connection with Great Britain and inculcate fidelity to it upon all with whom they come with England must speedily disappear. The stationed in Canada. Their officers formed ful pressure upon public opinion. Now, their ministers. It would be hard for us to however, with the exception of the reduced | believe that the sermon must be abolished. garrison of Halifax, the military occupation of the Canadian provinces has ceased, and is not likely to be renewed. On the other hand, it must be owned that the little viceclass; but it does not affect the masses or

true that the Anglican Church in Canada clings to its position as a branch of the great State Church of England, but it is not deeply rooted in the soil of the Dominion, and its chief source of reenforcement has been cut off by the extinction of upper-class emigration. Orangeism, however, is still strong in British Canada. It maintains its filial relation to its Ulster parent, and is ultra-British on condition that Great Britain continues anti-Papal. But the antipathy to Americans fostered by Orangemen, and at one time stimulated by Fenian raids, is regarded by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH as now being very hollow. It does not, he says, go beyond talk. It does not hinder young Canadians from going by thousands to seek their fortunes in the United States. neither does it hinder rich Americaus who have settled in Canada from finding seats at once in the Dominion Parliament.

It remains to consider the attachment felt by Canadian politicians as a body to the system with reference to which their parties have been formed, and with which the personal ambition of most of them is bound up. This is pronounced by Mr. Gold WIN SMITH the strongest of all the forces which make for the present connection. It has proved strong enough to prevent any Canadian politician of weight and mark from playing a resolute part in any of the efforts which have been put forth to make Canada an independent nation. It prevents any of them from boldly advocating political fusion with the United States, although some of them have at last ventured to declare in favor of commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity. It seems clear, indeed, that the interest of Canadian politicians, as a class, is distinct from the real interest of the community at large, and is liable to clash with it. From this point of view Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH compares them with the Scottish politicians in the time of WILLIAM and Mary and the beginning of the reign of ANNE. It was the special interest of the politicians to resist the union of Scotland with England, but it was the interest of the Scottish people to accept it, as the flood of prosperity which followed its acceptance showed. In the case of Scotland, the interest of the people triumphed in the end, and it will probably triumph at last in Canada.

Preachers Must Cut Their Sermons.

"The sermon must be short!" said the Rev. Capon Twells in his very candid dis course on the subject of "Preaching," delivered before the Bishops and clergy of the Established Church of England assembled in the Church Congress which was held at Folkestone in the first week of this month. The distinguished Canon spoke plainly and boldly to his reverend brethren in the Congress. He told them that in these times the laity are showing their contempt for sermons that are long winded, stale, flat and unprofitable. People do not now listen to the words of the proacher as their fathers or their grandfathers listened: few of them follow his track for five minutes after he has begun to preach. It is the fashion ever among churchgoing people to "peit the sermon with fibes and to hurl fests at it." They do not feel under any obligation to listen reverently, and they often go so far as to flout the "utterances of God's ambassadors." So spake the Reverend Canon. In making these remarks he referred, not to unbelievers or the grossly wicked, but to men who would shrink from being considered irreligious."

In this terrible arraignment the Rev. Canon Twells was not indulging in sensational or exaggerated language; he was not trying to alarm the Church Congress; he was, as he said, giving the results of a good deal of inquiry and observation: he was but making statements of the truth of which the members of the Congress were all too well aware.

"The modern sermon," he then remarked, 'must be short!"

The Canon strove to account for the grievous state of things which he had described. It is largely the fault of the clergy. Their style of preaching is too often stilted: it is characterized by traditional mannerisms; it is weakened by conventionalism. follow Isolation. The Canadians," he It is not suited to the age, though it may prophesied, "will find this out in time, and have been tolerated in the times when the discovery will be the first step toward | GEORGE the Third was king. It is not efficacious; it does not impel people to change their bad habits or to do good works. The preachers of the Church of England should try to preach better, so that the laity will listen to their sermons, which must be short. The meandering sermon is tedious and unimpressive, even though it be properly made up, with exordium, argument, and peroration, according to the rules of the sermon books. Sermons ought to be incisive as well as short; they must give evidence that the preacher comprehends contemporary life and thought. Men of science and of letters and of the mechanic arts point with triumph to the prodigious advance in their lines of study during our generation; but there has been no corresponding advance of power in the line of preaching. The press has become a controlling force, while the influence of the pul-

pit has decreased to an alarming extent. This remarkable discourse of the Rev. Canon Twalks stirred up the members of the Church Congress, many of whom gave their views upon the subject, without offering any significant or important suggestion. The Dean of Rochester told of the public orator at Oxford, who was warned to " mind his h's and cut it short." Chancellor Din-DIN argued that "preaching is too frequent;" the Earl of CRANDROOK recalled that time in his life when the laity wanted the sermon to last a whole hour; and the Hev. C. Bosanquer maintained that there is too much preaching, and that a single

sermen on Sunday is enough. We are all the more interested in this dehate in the English Church Congress because of the fact that, in our own country also, there is a widespread demand among churchgoing people that the preachers shall cut the sermon short. In a recent issue of The Sun we quoted the opinions of ministers and religious papers on this subject, and it appeared by these quotations that many of our churchgoers are like those of their English brethren described by the Rev. Canon Tweels. They fall into a listless attitude during the preaching: they are bored by it: some of them say it ought to be abolished altogether, while others in contact. But, according to Mr. Got.n. | make bold to ask the minister to shorten WIN SMITH, their number is rapidly de- his sermon, or to keep it within a creasing; upper-class immigration is all half hour anyhow. These things seem most at an end, there being no longer a de- to us inexplicable. We had to conmand for anything but manual labor; and fess, only a short time ago, that thus the influence of personal associations | we were surprised at the statements made by our religious contemporaries, the same thing may be said of the effect that Examiner and the Independent, as to the way used to be produced by the British troops in which preaching is disparaged nowadays among people who are regular church social aristocracy, and exercised a power- goers and contribute to the support of

We do not believe it. We are willing, however, to take sides with those who argue that the sermon should not be long, even if it be meritorious. regal court at Ottawa continues to exert We are ready to admit that a half hour some influence on colonists of the wealthier may be long enough for an ordinary sermon, though what sincere Christian could any persons of strong character. It is also not listen for a whole day to a ser-

mon that was full-fraught with that holy unction, that celestial ardor, that divine zeal which moved the souls of the prophets and the apostles of olden times? Who could feel bored by the preaching of the seraphic Isaian, if he began it at the dawn and kept it up till the evening twilight? Who would ever cry, "Cut it short," in the presence of Paul? Who would ever fall asleep during a sermon of CHRYSOSTOM, or of some of the other divines who have striven to illustrate the glory of the Godhood? We are yet under their spell, though they be dead. Forever shall their regnant spirits stand emblazoned above our world!

And yet all the sermons, if so we may call the chapters, of the Prophet Isaian. are short. The whole of his book can be read in a couple of hours, and might be printed on a page of THE SUN. Here, in this small compass, you have the preaching of a lifetime, sermons of inspired eloquence, full of sublime imagery, commanding appeals, and solemn warnings. There is no mannerism here, nothing spun out, no drawling. Well, then, pulpiteers! why don't you preach sermons of that kind and style, so as to give churchgoers relief from the long-windedness and dulness of which they are forever complaining?

Now, again, look at the sermons of PAUL, the mightiest of Christian preachers. We have specimens of them in the Acts of the Apostles. Take that sermon on Mars' Hill to the men of Athens; if we may judge by the report of it, it was delivered in a few minutes, and the Athenians said. "We will hear thee again." His sermon before the elders of the church in Ephesus, as recorded in Acts xx., was about ten minutes long. yet it had such a powerful effect that his hearers wept sore and fell on his neck and kissed him. His sermon in the Hebrew tongue (Acts xxii.) was very short; so was his defence before AGRIPPA, and so were all his other sermons of which we have reports. His epistles were all short. He was never tedious; his hearers never yawned. Few of those powerful discourses by which he moved the world, and yet moves it, could have taken more than ten minutes of time in delivery. We have reason to believe from the Scriptures that the sermons of the Apostle Peter were short, and the sermons also of the other apostles. Look, finally, at that divinest of all sermons delivered on this earth, the sermon of the Master of the

Apostles, the Sermon on the Mount! We are not arguing that all our preachers ought to make their sermons as short as those of the first Christian preachers. We do not set the limits of time for a sermon at ten minutes, or even at a half hour. Let every pulpiteer be persuaded in his own mind. But we do say that the greatest, the most efficacious, and the most influential sermons ever preached in this world by the saints of old were very short. And we say further, that the preacher of our time who follows their example in this respect can quote Divine authority for putting a bridle upon his tongue.

We are certain that the Rev. Canon Twells of England is familiar with the facts here spoken of; and we are grieved to observe that he made no allusion to them in the discourse.

A Day of Triumph in Capua.

It had been a day of triumph in Capua. The great Columbian inaugural reception." says our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, the poet whom we shall quote henceforth, "is an event of the past." The past, however, must be always present when it has been the scene of great deeds and mighty doings. Wherefore Wednesday night, Oct. 19, 1892. will remain famous as long as our esteemed contemporary, Time, of the Universal Farmers' Alliance, keeps his scythe in hand. For particulars consult small bills:

"The genius of Chicago has clasped all the world by the hand and bidden it welcome within the portals of the Columbian Exposition city. This welcome was given royally and kindly, as was bedtting the occasion, and the people who grasped hands in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America

The grasping was done in Hear Hall, otherwise and more resonantly known as the Auditorium. We subjoin a description of

"This magnificent temple, consecrated to poesy, elo nence, and song, never before in its already memora de career has presented so truly picturesque an apsarance. The immense room was splendidly adorned, in full keeping with the importance and significance of the occasion, beautified with rare judgment, and yet with a skill that was completely imbued with simplicity, chasteness, and grace. Not many colors were employed, and these were all in splendid harmony with each other. Red, yellow, and green were the three fundamental colors used, and they were given a modest

Among these fundamental colors which, in its own peculiar Cook-county-English way, the Inter-Ocean says "were given a modest prominence," the floor managers were prominently modest. These gentlemen "wore as insignias of office sashes of yellow and red diagonally across their white shirt fronts, the red serving as the border for the yellow." In explanation of the unusual adjective white it should be said that it is the custom in Chicago to wear black shirt fronts-the true whole shirt is rare in Chicago as a necessary sacrifice to the situation and the soot. The appearance of the adolescent Four Hundred of Chicago in red and yellow was not remarkable. It is their white shirt fronts to which the poet and the historiographer wish to direct the attention of the world. Even the mighty memory of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ISN't enough to make the swells of the Sweet

City put on a white shirt, whole and net. Meanwhile, the Hon. HEMPSTEAD WASH-BURNE, Mayor of the town, had thrown away his cigarette and made his entrance into the halls, the glittering halls. Lucky boy, He heard the band play the dreamful march. "Belle of Chicago." He saw the patronesses "creating quite a flutter as one by one they passed by in gowns worthy of the artistic eye." And it was a great night for the artistic eye, "a number of Governors of States and their ladies" being present. And how twitchingly was the arlistic eye twitching before the nobs showed their nibs. The distinguished New Yorker who is about to be succeeded officially by an eminent civil service reformer from Illinois

was the cause: "Everybody looked toward the balcouy. It was wident by common consent that the Vice-President was coming and he came, and with him came such a ratinue of followers in porgeous attire as the city has often heard of, but never seen. Some one looked at a watch and said: "it is just 10:04 o'clock;" and some one else remarked, How appropriate that Sousa should be playing Trists's march "The Great Republic." Every one was on the alert. There was just the most delicious evidence of curiosity, of unrest, of desire to see and hear all, to overlook nothing, to recognize all of the great people who were now standing at the eage of the Then the procession started and seemed never to end, for it was much longer than any one had ex pecied. It was certain that anticipation was much more than restized, that Chicago for once was having its eyes opened to the beauty of the pageantry that the mation's custom and people have made possible, but which are rarely seen outside of the nation's capital."

As far as we can make out, Mr. MOBTON and his friends were dressed as people dress in the evening in this part of the country, nor can we understand the fury created by their appearance on any other theory than that the shirt as an entirety has not yet manifested itself along Michi-

The Vice-President "looked pale but pleasant." He is always pleasant, but he is a little particular about his food. He 'regained his composure" after the patronesses had been "presented" to him or he to them. He is always polite, but it is clear that he wanted to get back to civilization and get something decent to eat. But, hush, sh, sh-the diplomats are coming:

"Next came the diplomats in their varied uniforms, "Then came the representatives of the land that was mother to this; nobles from the land of sunshine that made it possible for a Concussus to sail for these shores; emment men from the land of flowers and fair skie that gave the great discoverer birth; men of high d gree from far-off Russia and distant Austria; distinguished nobles from thoughtful Germany, and fine ooking men from Columbia's fairest sister repu France: men in fanciful raiment who came from an other near sister republic, the one that has ever been alive with liberty, Switzerland; dusky diplomats who walked amid the emblems of the Star and Crescet and represented the powerful Sultan; dignitaries from mighty Brazil and warm Venezuela, from Argentine epresentatives of all that is great in Japan and

Hooray! At 10:40 " JOHNNY HAND became factor on the scene." Mr. HAND plays the fiddle, we suppose. At any rate, at eleven o'clock the scene was "an electric ecstasy," and shirt-front Chicago took due shock. "But oh, the pity of it all, that human affairs, that time and fate and the ways of the universe are such that this great and memorable scene could not have been witnessed by the genius who inspired it, that only in fancy did it touch the spirit eyes of

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS." Mr. CoLON was not especially fortunate in his lifetime, but, oh, how lucky he has been since!

Marriage and Divorce. A canon concerning marriage and divorce adopted by the House of Bishops has not been concurred in by the lower House of the Episcopal Convention. It was rejected on the ground that under its terms a Bishop might repel from communion a man who had married his deceased wife's sister. a prohibition which does not find much favor among Episcopalians in this country. though it exists in England.

Otherwise there was no radical change proposed or involved. The Protestant doetrine that under the law of CHRIST a marriage is dissoluble for adultery, was retained, though some Episcopallans are now inclining to the Roman Catholic interpretation that the marriage union is sacramental and hence indissoluble for any cause. The Episcopal Church permits marriage to the innocent person in a divorce, though the divorced mate be still living, but only under such circumstances. According to its law. therefore, many Episcopalians are now living in adultery. Though divorced for other causes than adultery, for desertion and harsh usage, under the laws of other States than New York, they have married again. They have taken advantage of the civil law to escape from marriages distasteful to them, and they have defied the canon law by entering into new marriages more to their liking.

It is true that Episcopal clergymen refuse to solemnize such marriages, but it is not difficult to find ministers of other denominations who will perform the ceremony; and after they have been contracted the most exacting of social circles accept them as proper and valid. The society of fashion at this time is made up largely of Episcopalians, but it does not frown on these unions in deflance of Church law. The social standing of those who enter into them is not impaired, even though they may have obtained divorces for the very purpose of marrying again.

Both the direct violators of the Church law and the men and women who countenance their disobedience by receiving and honoring them, show that the canons had no authority over their consciences. Unions which the Church treats as contrary to the divine command are treated by society as pure and honorable marriages. The civil law is made superior to the Church law. Even the evasion of the State law of New York. under which adultery is the only ground for the dissolution of a marriage, does not provoke the denunciation of the society of fashion. Married people who run away to Delaware or Rhode Island to get divorces for other causes are received with open

arms when they return with new mates. As a consequence of this social tolerance. divorce has grown to be frequent in the society of fashion, though simultaneously the religious opposition to divorces so obtained has increased. A league for the purpose of agitating against the State laws permitting them has been formed at Boston, and includes ministers of Protestant Churches generally. The end for which this associa tion is working is uniformity of marriage and divorce legislation in all the States: and the model it favors is the law of New York permitting divorce for adultery only, an enactment which is in harmony with the canon law of the Episcopal Church. But how can it expect to succeed in its enterprises when influential circles of society. composed of religious communicants, are thus declaring their preference for freer divorce?

So fur as the practice of the most exclusive circles of fashion affords an indication of their sentiment, they are in favor of the divorce laws of Delaware and Rhode Island, and not of the law of New York and the canon of the Episcopal Church.

Quiet, but Earnest.

It is never wise for thoughtful persons of either political party to base their expectations on superficial observations only. There may be less campaign eloquence than usual this year; less blare of drums and resonance of fifes; fewer collisions between superheated partisans and less vigor of controversy on street corners than is usually the case in a Presidential year, but it would be a mistake to argue from this that the great mass of voters are not concerned in the result. They are. They are deeply stirred. They are alive to the responsibilities and alert to the dangers of the occasion. They realize perfectly the issues for which each candidate stands, and there will be a lively jostling to get to the polls early in localities in which indifference to

the result is counted on by both parties. The people are not saying much, but wood sawing on an extensive scale continues nevertheless. The big registry here and elsewhere tells the story.

Changes.

The plutform of each of the leading national parties proposes a change in the Federal policy. The Democratic platform declares for an

alteration of the tariff. The Republicans contemplate a change, not in economies, but in politics. Their success means the displacement of the local authority over elections, and the onlargement of the Federal power to fill its place. Home rule would be cut down, and the power now centralized in Washington

Between these two changes proposed, the Democrat and the patriotic Republican will - Bain for Unicage. Su extra fare - Ada.

would be increased.

not hesitate to choose. Better endure any degree of revolution in the tariff than the change that would bring Federal inspectors of election at the head of United States

troops to the polls. The Republicans say, let the tariff stay as it is, and let us have a new system of voting, by which the Federal eye shall overlook elections in every voting district throughout the United States.

THE SUN says, let the tariff go to thunder, up or down, but let our present election system remain as it is. Block the infernal Republican scheme of further centralization!

No Force bill! No Negro Domination !

Mr. CLEVELAND'S success in turning down the malcontents in New York city should incite him to exert his influence elsewhere, particularly in Albany county. The Hon. D. Capy HERRICK has still many years to serve as Judge of the Supreme Court; but he can be taken out of politics, if the proper pressure is brought to bear upon him, and now is the time to do it. His present political activity is both troublesome and dangerous to the Democracy in New York.

We have had occasion this year to praise the execution of the new law providing for the transfer to State institutions of the lunatics who had previously been kept in county asylums. We learn from the records of the State Lunacy Commission that the work of transfer is now nearly completed. It has been exceedingly well done, and the Commission deserves to be praised on that account. The patients have been quietly and carefully transferred, and are now far better provided for than they were in the local poorhouses; the counties have been relieved from a duty which they were unable to perform in a proper way; and the people of the State have the assurance that the victims of insanity will be brought under the most scientific treatment in the State institutions at Poughkeepsie and Ogdenaburg. The law for the State care of the insane was wisely enacted by the Legislature. and it has been carried out in a most excellent way. Governor Flower deserves much credit for the assistance he has rendered to the Lunacy Commission.

Cashmere, a country that was made known to the west by Manco Polo, has a name which is the English form of a Sanskrit expression meaning "the dwelling place of the 'Holy Holy men seem to have much vogue and potency in those regions. Last year the British force that was sent against the Black Hill tribes, some distance west of Cashmere, retreated rather suddenly without subduing the wild men who had been raiding upon the peaceful inhabitants of the upper Indus. The tory got abroad later that a "Holy Man" had suddenly appeared to the troops and told them that unless they at once turned back he would utterly destroy them, and, to convince them of his exalted character, he had caught in his hands bullets they fired at him and remained unharmed. Thereupon the soldiers thought it was high time to go home. Perhaps the story is not true, and it is certain that the sacred character who figured in it did not appear in behalf of the Hill tribes during the last campaign, for the Indian troops hav inflicted severe punishment upon the marauders and destroyed their chief town.

In their present unpleasantness in Dahomey, the French, as in Algeria and Senegal, dispose their marching column, when the enemy is near, in the form of a square. They have no flanks exposed to the attack, and they regard this feature of their tactics as one of the most effective measures to prevent surprise and insure victory. It was by thus deploying their forces that they overcame the armies of Samony and AHMADU; and while the poorly armed natives inflict small loss upon the French, the latter are always able with their shells and rapid firing of guns to kill many of

their opponents. In the present war the Dahomeyans have. on every occasion, attacked the French with vigor, but when they have found that their charges, irresistible against a native foe, have had no effect in breaking the square of the French, from which a deadly fire was pouring. they have soon retreated. It is at this point of the battle that the French bring into service the cavalry which they took with them up the Wheme River. They prevent the enemy from reforming, and inflict severe punishment upon the fleeing natives. It is probabl that we shall soon hear of the complete triumph of the French arms in their present campaign.

It is hard to understand why Jersey City's Water Commissioners do not make provision for supplying the city with wholesome water Some time ago they directed the Chief Engineer to prepare the necessary specifications. out no notice was taken of them when he sent them in; and then they resolved to advertise for proposals, but neglected to carry out the resolution. The people of Jersey City have been watching the proceedings of the Water Commissioners for a long time, but they are weary of the watch. Nobody there can tell when the city will get any better water than that of the Passaic. The Passaic water, with which the Jersey City people are served, is bad; it is nasty; it is wholly unfit for use in the household; it is undoubtedly harmful to the public health. The Jersey City Board of Street and Water Commissioners had better give heed to the voice of warning.

We presume that the expense of providing a water supply will be beavy; but Jersey City had better incur the expense than keep the death rate as high as it has been there this year.

The Speed of Steamers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: That the City of Paris averaged 20.70 knots on her last trip is uttriy false. This is in fact nearly twenty-four miles an hour, an un-heard of speed for a transatlantic steamer. 8. ii. Ucr. 21, 1892.

Incomprehensible as it may seem to our correspondent, it is nevertheless true. The City of Paris did in fact average 20.7 knots. sea miles, or geographical miles, an hour throughout her last trip, or nearly twenty-four statute or land miles an hour, such as we measure on the railroad train. That is not all of it, either. On the day she logged 530 miles (nautical) she averaged upward of 214 knots, or nearly 245 land lubber miles. Next year, when the Campania comes out, we shall see a ship intended to average 21 knots or more all the way across the Atlantic. She will naturally be capable of doing 22 or 225 knots for a spurt, or about 26 land miles an hour. If our doubting friend feels a triffe bewildered at this revelation, we can tell him something that will put him to sleep completely. A German torpedo boat has exhibited a speed of 27 knots an hour, or, in a rough figure, 31 land miles! The things that modern science has done on the ocean are astounding.

Jerry Simpson to Go.

From the Kanada City Times. Topena, Oct. 16 .- The outlook in the seventh district is anything but flattering to Mr. Eimpson. Two years ago the Democrats were solld for him. This year they are divided. Then railroad employees supported him almost to a man. Now they are organized to defeat him, Added to this, the Republicans are determined

Signs of Winter.

From the Punzuhueney Spirit.
When a lazy, indicas feeling fores creeping through your bones, and the murdered pigs are squealing. With their as onking greate; With their as onking greate; When savesge-making time has come. And big brass actions spiriter. Above the gental outdoor blaze. Chock full of apple butter; When the price of real is failing. And the price of real is high. Then you can bet your hat and boots. That wanter's drawing nigh.

ONLY ONE CALL FOR A TRUST FUND.

It Was Left 14 Years Ago for the Fduestion of the Sons of Episcopal Clergymes. Syracuse, Oct. 22.-James W. Clark, a goodhearted and religiously inclined villager of Oxford, Chenango county, who died in 1878, declared in his will that \$2,000 should be held in trust, the interest to be used for the education of the sons of Protestant Episcopal preachers at the Oxford Academy. Mr. Clark was a strong sectarian, and made the bequest on the condition that if, at any time, a majority of the trustees of the academy should be members of any other than a Protestant Episcopal church, or should not be members of any church, the money should not be used for the purpose named, but might be disposed of

church, the money should not be used for the purpose named, but might be disposed of as the trustees of the fund, who were named in the will, might choose. The Oxford Academy has always remained in the hands of Protestant Episcopal trustees, and it would be supposed that there would be calls for the interest on the trust fund about as fast as it accumulated. But such is not the case. Only one young man, the son of the Episcopal minister at Oxford, has come forward to avail himself of the bequest, although the academy has repeatedly advertised its existence. The available interest on the fund now amounts to \$1.404.40, which is on deposit at the Syracuse Savings Bank.

After waiting fourteen years to derive some benefit from the bequest, the trustees of the fund are beginning to think that the bequest was ill-advised and that good old Mr. Clark might have accomplished more good by giving the money to some other object, so they have decided to ask the Supreme Court for permission to donate the money to the academy outright. Justice Kennedy, when asked today to interfore, said he thought that the money could not be used for any other purpose than the one specified, until some of the conditions upon which it was given have been broken. The Court thought, however, that unless some one eame forward to object the trustees of the fund might turn the accumulated interest over to the trustees of the academy as a place of deposit, on the condition that the money as they saw fit, always being subject, however, to a call for it. "A dozen ministers' som might appear to morrow and claim the benefits offered under the bequest," remarked the Court. The question will go back to the trustees for consideration.

THE MOON WILL RISE.

On Monday Both Sides of It Will Shine in Fourt-eath Street.

Emanuel J. S. Hart, who gained the nickname of "The Man in the Moon" by conducting the stereopticon free show at the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway for the past four political campaigns, has been secured by Tammany Hall for the present campaign, and Tammany Hall for the present campaign, and will give his first free show in front of the Fourteenth street wigwam to-morrow night. A big canvas sheet, on which Mr. Hart may cast his shadowy campaign arguments in favor of Democratic principles and candidates, has been rigged to stand out in front of the building, so that it can be seen from either Broadway or Third avenue.

Pictures will look all right from both sides of the screen. Inscriptions, such as used to make the Republicans and P. M. L. advocates squirm in former campaigns, will be reversed so that they can be read by the crowds on both sides.

AUGUSTA BIS HOME.

Mr. Binine Will Pass the Remainder of Bis Life in That City.

From the Lewiston Journal. From the Leviston Journal.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 20.—The Hon. James G. Blaine and family have decided to make Augusta their residence after the coming winter. On her recent visit to this city Mrs. Blaine stopped an hour at their mansion here, thoroughly inspecting it. The family have concluded to put it in complete repair and make several changes, remodelling the kitchen, Ac. The grounds are also to be ploughed and graded. These improvements will be begun at an early day. They will live here, spending but a brief period at Bar Harbor during the summer season. Mr. Blaine is strongly attached to Augusta and prefers to live here. tached to Augusta and prefers to live here

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Whiskey drinking is increasing rapidly in India. Toisto! has deposited a manuscript of his memoir with the curator of the Sumyanzoff Museum, not to b sublished until ten years after his death. He

of modern Europe.

The author of "The Englishman in Paris," at first supposed to be Sir Richard Wallace, and afterward a journalist named Vandan, is now thought to be a combination of contributors who have put their reminiscences together. The papers of Sir Joseph Olliffe, an English physician of a long and large practice, are beleved to have produced a large part of the book.

Zola ends the dispute over the rouging of Napoleon

Itt. at Sedan with this: "Clearly these friends have thought the thing ridiculous humiliation, a lowering o the sovereign to the rôle of a buffoon. On the contrary, this seems to me a great mistake. I find the act superb, worthy of a hero of a Shakespearean play, heightening the figure of Napoleon III, to a tragic mol-ancholy of an infinite grandeur. If there had been a single artist among these people who censure me, I am sure he would have told them to let things go as they were. The rouge is there, and there it will stay,"

The story of Henan's last night in the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, where he was preparing hood, was often told by the Abbe Rillion whe died a few years ago in Montreal. He was an old friend of Renan's, and the two occupied neighboring cells in the seminary. Here is the story which the abbi used to tell, and which is now travelling extensively through the French papers: "On the night preceding the de-parture of Ronan I retired to my cell at the usual hour and went to bed. At about 11 o'clerk : heart a ... rapid knocks at my door, and before I had time to say rapid knocks at my door, and before I had time to say rapid knocks at my door, and before I had time to say Come in Renan entered with the words, 'Tis I.' For some days previous I noticed that he seemed to be troubled in mind. I was ignorant of the cause of his strange condition. I thought enty of the possible con-sequences of his imprudence, and reminded him of the severe rule which ferbade two seminarists to be present in the same cell without witnesses. His reply cor sisted of two words, 'I doubt" Then he went away. last, about two hours later, when I again began to fall asleep, Renan came in for the second time "Come now, my brother, said I, what is it that tor-ments you?" 'I doubt?' said he. 'I doubt?' I advised him to retire, telling him that a little sleep would calm his excitement. He listened to me, but said nothing Continuing my exhortations, I told him to trust to the mercy of God and to pray to the Virgin, for whom he had quite a special devotion. At last he went away, but at floclock be came back, and in a voice still me sombre he repeated his two terrible words arose and told him I was going to pray for him. Siewly he went off to his own cell. Soon afterward the rerell was sounded. I rushed to Renan's chamber. knocked. There was no response. I turned the key and entered quietly. The cell was deserted. Its cendition showed that everything had been prepared for his departu e. On the pric-dieu at the foot of the statuett of the Virgin there was a little piece of paper with something written upon it. I approached it and read in the handwriting of Renan the word, 'Adieu.' That morning, in spite of all the exhortations of his supe-

A Real Man.

From the Potebook Leader Gov. Flower's "backbone" is becoming provertial and, as the American people admire grit above all other qualities, it follows that the doughty Governor of New York is to day one of the most widely appreciates

A Women in Restaurants at Night.

To the Epitos of The Stn-Sie: I would like you to let the ladies know in New York that they can't go to . at --- s restaurant, on the corner of --- street and Sixth avenue. I went there hast night, and it was 10.30 P. M. and a watter said to me. "You can't be served after 9 aimse What must a lady do? (5e to some low degraded place, or eat when other people want her to "tail a lady go and eat where she wants to, and at any time when she feels sike it? I think it is a share, to eat when she feels use it. I think it is a share woman out of a respectable place. I think it is be some law to let a lady fravel in respectation on the same and the same and the same as those people. To defend the ladica York you will please put this in Tax Sco.

OLIVER SUMNER TEALL'S Letter to the Public.

The Real Estate Union is the largest real estate

agency in the world.

It has bit a sub-agents in the city of New York, and one in each suburban town.

It has an excutaive contract with the American live. these new executive contract with the American like in Engraph Company for the use of its off. a satisfied by for Level Act, and of its messenger service depository for keys, Ar., and of its messenger strate for showing houses. If has been in hostness five months, and her laide had to move into larger others. It is prepared to do a general husiness in sining. It is prepared to do a general husiness in sining. Buying, and selling real scrate. It can get together at another sales a larger a familiance in a shorter time and at leas capens it is any other accept in earlieure. It has a most throughly observed force and its work is most systematic. It has made its swores by depending up to the individual efforts of its against maked of general and its discriminate advertising. disciplinate advertished.

It has been a most satisfactory agent for a best and
would like to be an agent for you.

Very respectfully yours.

OLIVER SUMNER TFALL.

President—Jdr.

By triffing with a cold many a one allows himself to iriff into a condition favorable to the development drift into a condition invocable to the development of some latent disease, which shereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with Dr. Jayne's Expecterant, a good remedy for throat ails and lung affections.—Air. pliment to the shamrock and the thistis.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

A foretaste of winter gayeties and what artists ould call a private view of new beauties and new fashions was given at Tuxede on Thursday night. Five charming young matrons, all pretty and very chic, had dinner parties at what they call their cottages, but which are not cottages nor villas nor castles but only very beautiful spring and nutuum homes, destined to shelter a colony of delightful people at the pleasantest seasons of the year. A cotillon in the baltroom of the club house followed the dinners, when American beauties from both the floral and the buman families came prominently to the front, and Columbus, flanked by Spanish and Italian colors, and almost smothered under spread eagles and stars and stripes, was present in devices and em-

blems if not absolutely in portrait or effigy.

The women of this contary, by the way, as well as the dames of four centuries ago, have hardly had the notice that they deserve in all the recent celebrations. No Mrs. Columbus appears on the scene, and although we are inclined to think that the great disc werer must have been a "masher" in his day and genera-tion, and Queen Isabella of Castile one of his victims-for why else should she have sold her jewels in his behalf-yet scant henor has been paid to her memory, and wemen's rights and female influence have thus far been absolutely lost sight of in the whole.

The fair sex came out prefty strong at Tax-edo, however, and so did the large puffet sleeves which fashion has decreed that ther are to wear both by day and by night. Mr. Charles B. Alexander were a freek of green velvet with huge pink velvet sleeves, and young Mrs. Oliver Harriman's Empire gown of white brocade, with arm puffs of filar velvet, was very effective. Mrs. W. G. Tiffary. who is here for the winter, looked extremely well in ambor satin, while her friend, Mos Fellowes, appeared in a Watteau costume of a lovely shade of rose color. To emphasize the fact, which is very apparent this year, that al. most every period of French history will be reproduced in women's gowns, the levely debutante. Miss Maud Lorillard, who has elected to embark on the troubled waves of matrimony before she has tasted of the homage which would undoubtedly have been paid to her beauty and attractions, had she remained unengaged, appeared in a pink and white ball gown of the time of Louis Seize.

That the present fashions allow of the widest latitude to suit all ages, signs, and complexions is beyond a doubt, and that ee nomy and frugality are not left in the back ground is also quite evident. Skirts and bodices of different color and material, always an economical arrangement, are coming to the front again. A green satin gown, with bodies of pink velvet and narrow bands of satie, was one of the most effective tollets at the Tuxedo ball but the fashion is destined to be shortlived, as it is too easy of imitation to hold its own with people of wealth, who can afford to indulge every caprice, and will not endure the sacrifice of their individuality.

In Paris the Empire craze is so universal that even shoemakers are showing limpite slippers, laced over the instep, to wear with the Josephine gowns. The latter, being always rather short in front, show a pretty feet to advantage, but flat insteps and large solets are not improved by the encircling ribbons. Parisian dressmakers have invented a fashion, owever, which, if we are to judge from pictures, did not prevail in Josephine's day, and that is of making a perfectly fitting bodice of silk or satin, showing the dainty waist and graceful lines of the figure through an Empire cut front of gauze lace or any other transparent material. This is what in ethics or theology would be called " beating the devil around the bush," as it conforms to an unbecoming ashion without detracting in the least from the beauty of natural lines and contour.

Paris is always somebody's paradise, and although the French of the old regime hate the republic and remain nearly all winter at their chateaux, coming back only for a few weeks of gayety in the spring, yet to American residents the gay capital has been charming for the last month. The "marroniers," after a fashion which is noticed nowhere but in Paris, have clothed themselves with a fresh spring dress of leaves and blossoms, as if nature wished to proclaim to the world that her favorite capital must be ever young, beautiful, and gay. And the shops, with their glittering windows, are a dream of beauty and color, entrancing even to those who have no

money to spend and no beauty to embellish. Parisians, by the way, are gleating over the misfortunes of their transatlantic friends, and rejoicing at the prospect of having Melba-Calvé and the Do Reszkés with them again. The many admirers abroad of Mme. Eames-Story are sympathizing with her in her disappointment over her broken engagements in New York, especially as the young cantatrice has no prospect at present of anything as remunerative and agreeable as she has been

looking forward to on this side. The social life of a season without an operais rather degressing it must be allowed and how New York is to get through it is a painfully uncertain problem. There are many points of view from which the prospect looks threatening, one of which was emphasized the other day by a young girl, who can like confessed that she could do without I ches, or Lehmann, or Alvary, or even without that divine De Reszké, but when she lo bed at her white matelasse opera clock, with its suit swansdown collar and lovely good trings her heart was well-nigh broken. To hun helt of others the lack of a rendezvous for the discless of dresses and diamonds and for receiving informal visits during the two hours' interval between the dinner and the dance will be a

serious deprivation.

The Vaudeville Club promises to be saving station, however, and as the list of sale scribers is increasing rapidly, and suital a quarters have been secured in what is left of the lamented Metropolitan, disappoint of up ... goers may look forward to a kind of or " tainment which, if not classical or intellect inte will certainly be in conformity with the last +1 of this fin de sivele period. Singing, dancing and high kicking will, of course, take a pro-a inent part, and by the end of the way may possibly be educated up to the and and of our cousins across the water, where make halls and kindred diversions are the hige of the day. People are actually convey and London from the provinces to see her lesse. and his Gulety troupe in their continue "Cinderellen Up to Date." When that same troupe was over here a few translation. The length of the performant their graceful, modest dancing was every one's admiration. Now their lates pallet sa marvellous display of white least to be butblack legs, round and shapely in - in others no legs at all to stone of har kicking, jumping, and greating the sarte tours de force which are really more labeled than entertaining to the spectator. Solve-Gray and Letty Lind, who will be remembered as the two prettiest girls of the troops. cute all sorts of astounding gymnaat the conclusion of the dance the latter to a flying leap in the direction of the ordina which would certainly land her on the t the big dram or the bass viol if Fred L . . did not catch her in mid-air. Next to the music hall craze in I

comes the pursuit of the clin tahome and street costume. It is so almost terrifying to meet London w the street, clothed as they are in eplaids, which acceptuate all their wor and are most aggressively loud. To London is a gloomy place at this seseen through a fog. the tartan is not ing to the nerves, but even the women, and of the best form, have cloth tailor-made gowns, with hugthe Murray. Argulo, and occasiona the Royal Stuart plant. The Princes, Man Edinburgh, who is just new to trousseau, has two stunning today ... of Scottish manufacture; but . give them the eachet of good taste, as every royal bride is compelled to have a popula from Ireland and a tartan from Scotland, out of com-